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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1921

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8:00 " " 8:15 " " 10 " "	
9:30 " " 9:45 " " 10 " "	
11:30 " " 11:45 " " 12 " "	
12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1:30 " " 1:45 " " 2 " "	
2:30 " " 2:45 " " 3 " "	
3:30 " " 3:45 " " 4 " "	
4:30 " " 4:45 " " 5 " "	
HOLIDAY DAYS	
8:50 a.m. to 10:50 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10:50 p.m. to 12:50 p.m. every 80 minutes	
SATURDAYS	
Extra One—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7:30 a.m.	
8:00 a.m. to 10:40 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10:40 " " 11:00 " " 10 " "	
11:30 " " 11:45 " " 12 " "	
12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1:00 noon " 1:30 " " 10 " "	
1:30 " " 2:00 " " 10 " "	
2:30 " " 3:00 " " 10 " "	
3:30 " " 4:00 " " 10 " "	
4:30 " " 5:00 " " 10 " "	
5:30 " " 6:00 " " 10 " "	
HOLIDAY DAYS	
As on Week Days.	

PRIME MINISTER ON THE WORLD'S TRADE.

THE FIRST REMEDY.

"WORK WITH BOTH HANDS."

Mr. Lloyd George was the guest last month of the Federation of British Industries, at their annual dinner at the Hotel Cecil.

Replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Minister," proposed by the President, he said:

It is very important that the Government should have a body coming to it which speaks on behalf of business as a whole. Therefore, I frankly rejoice at this organisation. Labour is getting organised, and I do not mind saying I would rather talk to an organised Labour than to a disorganised Labour. (Cheers.) There is no more dangerous symptom than the fact that an organisation, however fine, does not represent the mass of opinion below. I am, therefore, glad that the great business community—those who have the directing brains of industry—are coming together and federating and combining and co-operating, and are, I hope, prepared to give a common counsel to the Government. You may depend upon it we will always welcome every opportunity to confer with those who can speak on behalf of business. Whether you approve or disapprove—I will not say it does not matter, but what really matters is that you should come and tell us what the business community is thinking and what advice it has got to give to the Government. Your chairman reminded you that the boom times are over for the time being, and that we are getting into the slack times—a period of depression. Whether it is going to be long, or whether it is going to be short, there is no doubt it is going to be serious. The question is not whether anything can be done to avoid it—I am afraid it is unavoidable—but whether something can be done to shorten it and to mitigate its evils. Before you can do anything to cure or mitigate a condition of things, you must have a clear indication of the causes and a readiness to acknowledge them.

The first thing we have got to get into our minds is this: the causes are not peculiar to our country. They are something that affects the whole world. (Hear, hear.) It is not an atmospheric depression that affects one degree, one coast, one country. It girdles the earth—the United States of America, Japan, China, India, as well as the United Kingdom. The whole world is suffering from it. It is important, when you come to think out remedies, to get that fundamental fact into our minds—(hear, hear)—so that we should not run into remedies that may be applicable to one country but not to another.

For instance, countries with totally different economic systems are suffering alike—Protestant countries, Free Trade countries; countries with good Governments, and with bad Governments—(laughter)—countries with Governments

and countries, in the eyes of Lord Northcliffe, with no Government—(laughter)—and countries whose Governments, in his lordship's clear eyes—(laughter)—can never be right. (Loud laughter.) They all suffer alike. It is raining on the just and on the unjust. (Laughter.) And take the structure of society. Socialist countries are suffering just like these wretched individuals. The working classes are more wretched where the sun of liberty is shining on them under Lenin and Trotsky than they are in this benighted country, where they are locked up in the dungeons of capitalism. (Laughter and cheers.) If you are to get at what is going to be done let us get rid of the notion that this is a cause which is limited or circumscribed by something that happened in this land.

What is it? Very often we seem to have forgotten that there has been a war on. (Hear, hear.) Has anyone taken a piece of paper in his hand and reckoned up what it cost, not here, but to the world? It cost over forty thousand million. There you have fifty thousand million sterling of destruction, and there were ten million young vigorous lives and ten million of cripples. What need is there to seek beyond that? (Cheers.) You sometimes see a shop in a prosperous neighbourhood doing well, with a great turnover, and paying great dividends. Suddenly something happens to the neighbourhood, the trade has gone, people surrounding him cannot buy, and cannot pay for what they do buy, and that shop is not as prosperous. What has happened is that your customers are poverty-stricken. I have got the figures this afternoon from the Board of Trade of what is sold to Europe. Before the war we sold to other countries, most of it our own produce or produce on which we got a profit, £246,000,000 worth of goods. At present prices I am told that would be about £600,000,000, or probably more.

Where is that trade now? Our customers are in poverty—bankrupt. I am not sure where I am about inflation and deflation. (Laughter.) I advise you to think twice and thrice about it. The printing presses may turn out paper money, but to buy even a pair of boots in some countries there has to be an inflated capital of one thousand million marks a month. This is the road to bankruptcy. That is what is happening in Europe. They cannot get on without it, and they cannot buy, and when they buy they cannot pay. (Laughter.) Did you ever see the spectacle of a man in rags, down at heel, standing in front of a shop window looking at clothes and boots: all the latest fashion, and you say: Why doesn't he buy, he is on the rocks, he needs them, why doesn't he buy? Why doesn't he go into the shop? He cannot pay. Europe stands in front of your shop window stocked with the best goods that any man can turn out. (Hear, hear.)

Europe is in rags, and wants the clothes, but their pockets are full of paper; they can't buy, and until your customer is in a condition to trade with

you we shall have difficulties. Do not let us work up pretended causes of this slump; keep to realities. Europe, Britain, the world, has got to work its way back to a full purse—(cheers)—and until it does it nothing that Governments can do, nothing that federations can do, and, Heaven knows, nothing that newspaper articles can do, will be of any use. No Bolshevik paper money will ever help us through to the solution of the problem, and that is the first thing: There are people in the world—for it is an odd world and there are very many odd people in it—who think that the poorer European countries are, the richer. (Laughter.) Was there anything more foolish? The more prosperous our customers are throughout the world, the better it is for us. That is not a palatable doctrine, but it is the truth.

Now as to the remedies. The first remedy is peace. (Hear, hear.) Europe cannot work its way back to prosperity unless it has peace. There is a great story of reconstruction in a great old book, of men who reconstructed a broken city with trowel in one hand and sword in the other. It was not very quick. It was worse than working under trade union regulations. (Laughter.) Europe, to get back, must work with both hands. (Hear, hear.) She cannot handle swords and trowels. The whole energy of business men, of workmen, of statesmen, ought to be concentrated on this task of working up the impoverished purse of mankind. That is why some of us have been doing our best to find these peace conditions. That is why some of us have attended conferences.

The world wants peace to attend to its business. (Cheers.) Here is a doctrine the chairman will accept, that industry should be left as far as possible to work out its own salvation. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I share your feelings against Government control. It is not the business of Government. Government has not the equipment to do it. In times of great emergency it is essential it should be done because everything is concentrated on the task we have got in hand, but the sooner you get away from it the better. Yes, but that applies to home trade. Does it not apply to international trade? The less interference there is on the part of the Government in trade, whether it be home trade or foreign trade, the better. (Cheers.)

NEED FOR ECONOMY. There are certain things the Government must do, whether at home or abroad. We are pledged to deal with the problem, and so far as we can we are pledged to do something to deal with the exchange situation, but in the main our policy is that the less interference with trade on the part of the Government the better it is for the trade and the better it is for the Government. Now I come to a more controversial matter. In order to get back to the starting-point you must have public and private economy on the strictest and most relentless lines. Public expenditure ought to be cut down to the minimum consistent with national security and efficiency. It is not only for the Government to do that, nor for the indi-

viduals—it is for the nation to be behind them. Some people say it is behind them. Are you quite sure? (A Voice: "Quite," and laughter.) You cannot economise unless you make up your mind to economise all round. I accept what the chairman has said about expenditure. In this matter you must take into account not the merits of any particular proposal for expenditure, but also the national resources for the time being. The Government have set up a Committee for the purpose of going through the whole of the estimates again with a view to cutting down to the lowest limit compatible with conditions. I have laid down, and we shall have to ask for the support of the nation. Having dealt quite frankly with the public department, I will come to the private department. Since the war there has been an orgy of spending everywhere. If we are going to build up our resources again we require that there shall be economy all round. I suggest that there should be a committee in every household to cut down expenditure. I know what will happen. (Laughter.) The ladies will cut down the cigar bill, and the men will cut down the dress bill. But it is essential that there should be rigid, ruthless economy everywhere for some time to come—(hear, hear.)—and we appeal to the nation to join in common action. (Hear, hear.)

Proposing the toast, to which the Prime Minister responded, the President said most of them now looked back with regret upon the stable conditions of the past. Producers were perplexed by an unstable exchange, high taxation, financial stringency, and excessive costs. Industry was skating on cracking ice, and it might be that in the not distant future would look to the Government for something more than sympathetic assistance. (Hear, hear.) He had no desire for Government interference, but he unhesitatingly invited Government co-operation.

Taxation there must be, but in his opinion any direct taxation upon industry was unwise. (Hear, hear.) Good as E.P.D.—(laughter)—or any other special form of taxation might be as a political weapon when profiteering was possible or suspected, he would urge upon the Government that the time for such measures was past. (Cheers.) It was difficult to avoid sounding a note of pessimism, but one could not but be deeply sensible that industry at the present time was surrounded with difficulties possibly greater than ever previously experienced. To-day we were faced with an economic condition of Europe the effect of which it was impossible to calculate. The latest reports indicated that the German Government was creating credit at the rate of approximately 1,000,000,000 marks a week. Much of the money so raised by the German Government was applied to subsidising labour. The working men in Germany were enjoying the benefit of subsidised food, restricted house rents, subsidised transport; the effect of which was to reduce the cost of living to a figure far lower than obtained in Great Britain. German productions were at the present

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

VISCOUNT GREY'S PLEA FOR PROMPT ADMISSION.

Lord Grey, of Fallodon, speaking at Liverpool last month, said the League of Nations was young, but was growing in strength every day, and had already done much. The primary object of the League was to prevent war, which it occurred in future would be more terrible and destructive than the great war of the immediate past. War had its chemical side, and until war was impossible men of science would always be engaged in research, inventing contrivances for use in war, and the time would come when a war would mean the destruction of all civilisation. Now we had acquired such power over the forces of Nature, unless the nation of the world developed at the same time the power of control and self-restraint, the very powers they had acquired would end by destroying them. However desirable the League was before the war it was now essential to the preservation of civilisation. The object of the League was to prevent it from going to war, and then to prevent anyone who wanted to fight us, and then to stop any nation who wanted to fight at all.

If public was on its side, the League would be effective. If Governments, when the time came, refused to make use of the League, it would be the business of public opinion to dismiss those Governments, and put others in their place, but public opinion must be ready, and a propaganda was needed outside party politics or other controversial questions which devoted itself entirely to the League. Armaments led to war, and public opinion on the side of the League would in itself discourage the building up of armaments. What every nation was doing with regard to expenditure on armaments should be known to all, and when a nation began to force the pace the pressure of others should be brought to bear.

The sooner enemy States were admitted to the League the better. If the League did not receive the support of all the Great Powers a counter-League would be formed, and they would go back to the old system of alliances. Germany would be far less dangerous inside the League than outside, and, while he appreciated the French point of view, if Germany recognised the great principle of the League of settling disputes by some means other than war, and observed her Treaties, the doors of the League should be open to her. The League should encourage publicity. All Treaties should be submitted to it and published. At no time of peace should there be any secret treaties.

moment being offered at figures far below British cost of manufacture, and it would appear inevitable that this must continue so long as the great disparity between British and German wages continued to exist. What he had said in regard to Germany, undoubtedly applied, though possibly in a less degree, to other Continental nations. (Cheers.)

BETTER U.S. MONEY.

CONDITIONS IN 1921.

A statement by Mr. James S. Alexander, President, National Bank of Commerce in New York, says:—Business men are justified in feeling confident that the money situation in the United States in 1921 will be a very different matter from what it has been during 1920. Certain specific factors are clearly recognizable as the chief adverse forces affecting bank credit during the past year, and there is every reason for believing they will not be so powerfully operative in the year to come. These factors sprang irresistibly from abnormal circumstances in our national life which are passing away. But at times their influence in impairing the efficiency of our credit machinery was so great as to cause serious anxiety. With the force of these influences modified, banking may expect to serve the needs of legitimate business with a less degree of credit strain than prevailed in 1920.

At the end of a lengthy review of the credit resources of the United States, Mr. Alexander says:—There has been a tendency in some quarters to lay the blame for business conditions in 1920 upon credit inflation. The fundamental fault was not in the mere extent to which credit was expanded. There was no credit inflation in the sense that it was lavishly increased without regard to actual demands. It is undeniable that our credit expansion during the year was unprecedented. It is true also that it would not have been necessary to expand credit to the extent that it was expanded, had it not been for the impairment of its efficiency as a result of various elements; a smaller volume of credit would undoubtedly have sufficed to accomplish the work that was actually accomplished during the year if credit had functioned with its maximum efficiency of complete liquidity. However, conditions and needs considered, credit was not over-expanded.

But by saying that credit in 1920 was not over-expanded it is not meant to imply that the time is not at hand for contraction. With our credit regaining its full efficiency, with prices going down, with liquidation in process and with the volume of business running on lower levels, there is not the economic demand for the present volume of credit, and, therefore, its contraction to a true parity with current conditions is to be desired.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER "AD."

The great interest aroused by the International Advertising Exhibition makes it of interest to recall that the first newspaper advertisement on record appeared in the *Moderate* of March 27th, 1849, and concerned a lost horse. The second known advertisement, curiously enough, in the *General Evening News* in London for December 19th, 1855, also concerned a stolen horse, and (adds the *Liverpool Post*) the law of libel being less severe than now, it frankly stated that "John Rylands, a butcher, is suspected."

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THE "STORE OF THE MOMENT"

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
THE SIXTH CONGREGATION.

The sixth Congregation of the University of Hongkong for the purpose of conferring degrees, was held yesterday, in the presence of a brilliant assembly of leading residents of the Colony.

Before the ceremony proper began, His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) opened the new tennis court of the University. Mr. R. K. Simpson, the champion tennis player of the Colony, welcomed His Excellency and presented him with a miniature racket in silver to mark the occasion.

Sir Ronald Sturges, in reply, spoke of the importance of athletics as part of education, and expressed the hope that all undergraduates would take part in games and not leave them to be carried on by a few.

His Excellency sent the first ball across the net, and afterwards the company watched an exhibition game by four of the students.

Tea was then served in the Union Building, and, following this time of pleasant social intercourse, the visitors and students assembled in the Great Hall.

THE GRADUATION CEREMONY.

At five o'clock, a procession of the members of the Court, Council, Senate and Staff of the University, wearing the insignia of their several offices, entered the hall and made its way to the dais.

The procession was formed as follows:—H.E. the Chancellor, Mace Beares, the Acting Vice-Chancellor, the Dean, Medical Faculty, the Dean, Arts Faculty, the Treasurer, the Dean, Engineering Faculty, the Registrar, followed by the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, and Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, H.E. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, and His Honour H. H. Gompertz.

Mr. G. T. Edkins, and Sir Robert Ho Tung; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, and Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp; Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Sharp; Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messers, and Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving; Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, and Mr. Ho Kam Tong; Sir Ellis Kadoorie, and Mr. Ng Hon Tsz; Prof. G. T. Byrne, and Mr. Chau Siu Ki; Mr. Ho Kwong, and Dr. O. Marriott; Dr. C. W. McKenny, and Mr. S. W. Tso; Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, and Rev. E. L. Martin; Mr. M. P. Talati, and Prof. D. C. H. Florence; Mr. R. H. Kotewall, and Mr. Chau Shou Son; Prof. C. W. Wang, and Mr. R. K. M. Simpson; Mr. J. Ring, and Mr. M. H. Roffey; Mr. R. W. Barney, and Mr. R. Robertson; Mr. J. H. R. Freeborn, and Mr. M. Danaher; Mr. Lai Chi Hai, and Mr. Au Tai Tia; Dr. J. Fenton, and Mr. B. Birch.

His Excellency, as Chancellor, took his seat and formally declared the Congregation open.

The University Anthem was then played by the Band of the 2nd Battn. Wiltshire Regiment.

THE CONGREGATION ADDRESS.

The Acting Vice-Chancellor delivered the Congregation address: "Remarking that this was the sixth Congregation of the University, he said the past year had been a momentous one. It was almost a canon in commercial circles that in every cycle of seven years a financial crisis might occur. The financial crisis of the University had occurred in the year just left behind. Thanks, however, to the able guidance of His Excellency and to the favourable recommendations of the Committee recently appointed their ship of State—the University—had been able to weather the storm, and was now rapidly approaching smooth waters. But there yet remained something to be done, something which required the help not only of the Government, but also of the public, finally to bring the ship to a safe anchorage—to place the University upon such a safe basis that it would be worthy of the Colony, and of its mission as an Imperial institution. Adult education in every part of the world was never self-supporting—all modern universities had ceased to be self-supporting—and it was only through voluntary effort and spontaneous enthusiasm that they could raise sufficient funds to enable them to meet their expanding expenditures. A young University like theirs could not remain stationary for all times; it must expand and respond to the calls made upon it. The University to-day was faced with a rather peculiar position. The progress of English education during the last fifty years showed that it had been closely bound up with the expansion of the activity and influence of the universities. Was it, therefore, too much to hope and believe that the progress of education in this part of the world would be linked up with the expansion and development of the University? As the University must exist, it must be provided with the means to discharge its important functions and it was, therefore, only a question of a modified aphorism.

"LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY."

By the University and the University would do its duty not only to the Colony, but to the Empire. It had generally been stated by the Germans that their earlier wars were won by their schoolmasters, and in the recent war they certainly showed what formidable strength could be produced by universal scientific and systematic instruction resulting in an extraordinary unanimity of national aim, as well as a capacity of sacrifice for an ideal. But they were wholly wanting in variety and individual initiative. These qualities were only to be obtained and developed in an atmosphere of freedom. Therefore, the ideal was to combine freedom and individual initiative with a more efficient system and organization. In this way could they face present problems, which all came back to one point, namely, better education on their basis and demand. Education was only after all, the development of the power of thinking which enabled them to have a more exact knowledge, and this knowledge applied to concrete things, constituted their science. Just as the Great Bank had played a very important part, not only in the development of the Colony, but also

in the interests of British prestige and trade in this part of the world; so they might say that the Hongkong University had begun to play an important part not only in education in the Colony, but in the educational development of China as well. The Colony was bound to be of much greater importance than it was at the present time, and the educational centre of Hongkong must equally develop in the future. The University must expand, and they must look for the ways and means for that expansion to their good friends and well-wishers, the great European "hongs," the great Chinese "hongs," as well as the good will of their much-esteemed Chancellor for recommendation to the Imperial Government. In fact, they must have a crusade launched in the form of an appeal. Such an appeal had already begun, and it gave him great pleasure to say that through the power and influence of the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, the Colonial Secretary, an old and well known resident of the Colony, Mr. H. M. Nemesse, had contributed a sum of \$100,000 to this fund.—(Applause.)—They hoped that this was the beginning of many such contributions, and the thanks of the University were due to the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn for his great interest in starting this appeal.—(Applause.)

It was satisfactory that it had been possible to arrange studies in the Arts Faculty that

had been instituted. The alacrity with which students had entered upon this course testified to its desirability. While popular with the students, it also had utility for propaganda in China, wanted her educational work developed; the cry from almost every province to-day was for teachers and more teachers. When the teachers left the University and went to the provinces to teach, their influence must be great; they would have a powerful social and national influence upon the provinces. A continuance of the supply of teachers must therefore be important in Imperial interests. He had pleasure in announcing that, through the generosity of the Chamber of Commerce, the University was able to constitute a

DEGREE IN EDUCATION.

Hitherto the commercial certificates had not been popular, it was looked down upon as something of an inferior type, but now that it was raised to a Degree it had already been well filled. The thanks of the University were due to the Chamber of Commerce for guaranteeing the outfit and salary of a lecturer for five years.—(Applause.)—He desired to place on record

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY, about which he had already spoken elsewhere. The first was the need of an endowment fund for a professor in the Medical Faculty and the next, the need of workshops in the Engineering Faculty.—(Hear, hear.)—It was a matter of congratulation that the University this year had a record number of Freshmen—out of this increase was maintained the question of hostel accommodation would have to be considered. Recently, there had been great difficulty in filling teaching vacancies in the University. Probably the shortage of men at home had something to do with this; but there were two considerations which probably weighed in the minds of possible candidates—the inadequacy of the salaries in the East; and the absence of provision for pension or superannuation. Members of the staff naturally felt that position acutely when they were constantly coming in contact with Government officials who were enjoying pension privileges. Every professor or lecturer appointed to the University took a tacit obligation to carry out some original research, but for that it was necessary that the teachers should have some leisure. Before the present Session was completed, the University would probably welcome it.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

They had reason to believe that Sir William Brunyate was an accomplished mathematician, an accomplished financier, and an accomplished administrator. As he combined with those three qualifications a knowledge of Eastern affairs, the University had an almost ideal Vice-Chancellor.—(Applause.)—In conclusion, the Acting Vice-Chancellor said the University had arrived at the turning-point in its history. Their neighbours were now conscious of their wants. There was a desire for education which could not be restrained; material development had done its part and the cry for education, if not responded to, would bring down upon the present generation condemnation at the bar of history. The heart was stirred, the mind was open to receive new ideas, let the University advance to its neighbour bearing on high the banner of education, emblazoned in golden letters with the University's motto, *Sapientia et Virtus*.—(Loud applause.)

THE DEANS OF THE FACULTIES OF Medicine, Engineering and Arts then presented the candidates for graduation, leading them by the hand, to the Chancellor, who formally admitted them to their Degrees.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1931.

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.—Fok Wing Kuo, Chan Ah Po, Ip Kam Wa, Li Ping Sun, Poon Sock Weng, Wang Chen Tsai (in absentia).

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Engineering).—Cheung Him, Lee Chung Chae, Lui Sun Yu, Mui Shu Sing, Tsui Sung James King, Yeung Kwai Chiu, Yu Shui Chiu, Chiu Wing Ching (in absentia), Fung Tsung Fa (in absentia), Lo Kun On (in absentia), Sung Zai Yee (in absentia).

DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Chan Chun Him, Chan Kwai Po, Wong To On, Huang Tai Siu (in absentia), Tsang King Ham (in absentia), William Thomas (in absentia).

His Excellency then declared the Congregation closed, and the procession was re-formed and left the hall. This concluded the proceedings.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following matches are down for to-day in the First Division of the Hongkong League (the matches in the Second Division were given in Friday's issue):—

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. Tamar, Hongkong Club ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Howlands.

2nd Wilshire v. H.M.S. Tritonia, Sookumpoo ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones.

Hongkong Police v. H.M.S. Ambrose, Navy "A" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Chaceley.

R.G.A. v. Kowloon, Navy "B" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.

The Club receive the Tamar on the Club ground, and a fast game should end in favour of the Club. The sailors' new men have given a good account of themselves, but the Navy backs are weak.

The game of the League, this week, will be played at Sookumpoo between the Services, where the Wilts will try to capture both points. The sailors will be holding a much stronger side to that which went down to the Chinese a fortnight ago, while the Wilts are still searching for men to replace Green, Lucas and Haragovos.

The R.G.A. will be at home to Kowloon on the "B" ground, and a very even game should be seen. Kowloon are still changing their team, bringing Booley to the outside left position from the middle line, while Fasco again drops back in Becal's place. The Military team will be without Watson (senior) and Donovan. The game should end in a draw.

The Police will receive the Ambrose on the "A" ground and it is expected that they will win. The sailors have been playing "scrappy" football lately, but they can give a good account of themselves at times, for paying in mid-week they turned the tables on the Wilts by beating them by 3 goals to 2.

In the Junior division the leaders were down to meet, but the College team have asked to postpone the match on account of one of their old players, Marcel, being married to-day. The Kowloon Reserves and Club de Recreo match has been scratched as the latter are unable to field a side.

A very good game should be seen on the S.C.A. ground where the Chinese Reserves meet the Caribbees. The sailors should win.

The United meet the Staff on the St. Joseph's ground, and a very keen game should end in favour of the United.

The Club Reserves receive the Indians on the Club ground, and providing that the Club can field eleven men they should win.

The Oilews should have very little trouble in disposing of the Furiballs. Of late the former Club have been receiving assistance from some of the warships and they are reminded that by playing men from other ships without sanction they are liable to forfeit the points gained.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS," 2; H.M.S. "CARLISLE," 0.

The above teams met on the Navy "B" ground, yesterday afternoon, before a large number of Service men. The Carlisle started and went straight for the Hawkins goal, but the latter cleared and attacked in turn the Carlisle goal. Following a foul throw in, Edwards took a place kick and sent well in where Bullard opened the scoring for the Hawkins after five minutes play. The Hawkins again attacked, and the Carlisle's goalkeeper was penalized for carrying. Edwards, taking the kick, lifted the ball over the heads of players, where it landed in the net. It was no goal, as the ball had not touched a second player. From a pass by Williams, Ouniffe centred and Harris, being well placed, put the Hawkins further ahead. At half-time, Hawkins were leading by two clear goals. In the second half, the Hawkins eased up and the Carlisle got dangerous on several occasions, but could not score. There was no further scoring. Mr. Williams was the referee.

THE CLUB v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following will represent the Club against the Tamar on the Club ground to-day (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—G. Rodgers, W. Gerrard and M. Tonkin; J. W. R. McPhail, M. S. Bailton and J. Rodger; J. B. Hamilton, H. McTavish, W. Kuhr, S. Begg and C. Riis.

CLUB 2nd XI v. INDIAN R.O.

The following will represent the Club 2nd XI against the Indian R.O. on the Club ground to-day, at 2.30 p.m.:—G. Grooth, J. Boes and D. Logan; A. McDonald, W. Ireland and B. Sorenson; L. Goldenberg, E. Raiton, J. P. Sherry, L. Jack and A. Ogilvie.

CRICKET.

C.R.C. v. I.E.C.

The above League match is to take place at Causeway Bay to-day, at 2.15 p.m. The following will represent the Indians:—A. H. Ramjahn, A. el Arcall, S. H. Ismail, M. H. Abbas, A. A. Ramjahn, S. D. Ismail, O. Ismail, D. Weerd-pull, S. A. Ismail, D. Ramjahn, and A. Minn. Reserve: N. M. Bur.

K.K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent Hongkong v. The University (League) at the Club ground to-day, at 2.15 p.m.:—W. O. D. Turner (capt.), L. J. Davies, G. M. Dorkins, W. H. Drummond, F. H. Farthing, J. C. Fletcher, E. G. N. Grimble, P. Jack, J. G. Lyon-Brown, T. E. Pearce, and H. A. Sawyer.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

\$40,000 FINE.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

The seven fishermen remanded last week on a charge of unlawful possession of 1,075 tacks of prepared non-Government opium, and 60 tacks of raw opium, valued at \$30,000 were again before Mr. G. N. Orma yesterday.

Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared for the defence, asked for leniency, laying stress on the fact that the accused were ignorant people. The first accused, who accepted all responsibility in the matter, was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour, a \$40,000 fine or a further six months' hard labour.

The drug was confiscated.

HOTEL MANAGER ASSAULTED.

Benjamin Taylor was yesterday charged before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistrate's, with (1) disorderly conduct in the bar of the King Edward Hotel, and (2) with assaulting Mr. Wiltchell, the manager.

The accused said that as he did not remember anything that happened, he could not put up a defence. He must have been drunk, or he would not have been guilty of the actions alleged against him.

Mr. Wiltchell said that when the bar boy refused to serve the accused and a friend with more whisky, they attempted to climb over the counter to get at the bottles. While witness was attempting to pacify the accused's friend, the accused came up behind him and struck him a heavy blow on the face. Witness had to arm himself with a club to keep the accused off until the arrival of the police.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 on each charge.

FAILING TO FLY THE YELLOW FLAG.

At the Marine Court yesterday, Dr. F. T. Keyt, Port Medical Officer, charged F. Koshi, master of the s.s. *Nichiren Maru*, before Commander C. W. Beck with R.N. (Marine Magistrate) with having unlawfully failed to fly the yellow (Q) flag on the ship. The quarantine regulations, said, Dr. Keyt, were applicable to all vessels arriving from an infected port. The defendant's ship had arrived from Keelung, which port was at present declared infected. The defendant said he did not know that the regulations applied to Keelung, this being the first trip his vessel had made from that port. After explaining the procedure to the defendant, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25.

THE BO'SUN'S FAILING.

"DRUNK IN EVERY PORT."

"A very good man at sea, but drunk in every port," was the description given of B. W. Jones, boatswain of the s.s. *Agamemnon*, at the Marine Court, yesterday, when he was charged with having unlawfully disobeyed the order of the first mate between January 17th and 21st (both days inclusive) at Shanghai.

The accused said he had been on a "mystery" ship throughout the war. The experiences he had gone through had affected his nerves, with the result that a little drop of spirit made him drunk.

The Magistrate told the accused that he should not take that "little drop" at all. It was a serious thing for a man in his position, on whom the Chief Officer depended. A fine of 25 or 14 days' hard labour.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

H.M.S. "TAMAR" v. H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

A League match between H.M.S. Tamar and H.M.S. Hawkins, at the Tamar range, on Friday, resulted in a win for H.M.S. Hawkins by 17 points. The scores were as follows:—

H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

Mr. Chapman 36 41 29 106
Miller 40 33 32 104
Charlesworth 42 40 23 104
Horton 31 37 33 101
Daves 37 34 30 101
Bauchamp 49 30 30 109
Trowbridge 33 37 29 98
Moss 38 33 23 93
Total 801

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

Mr. Snell 39 39 41 119
Olenow 40 41 27 108
Brazendale 33 46 29 107
Ravenscroft 38 35 33 104
Allen 35 26 31 102
Solby 37 34 23 93
Botting 35 35 13 73
Way 32 20 11 73
Total 784

BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel tournament, last night, R. Thomas (—110) beat A. T. Thuan (—150) by 5 points, and J. M. Ribey (—200) beat A. Rowe (—100) by 16 points.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



FOR

STYLE

QUALITY

AND

VALUE

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

IN

SPORTS COATS AND JUMPERS

COSTUMES AND DRESSES

MOTOR COATS

WRAPS

ETC.

GLOVES—SHOES—HOSIERY

— HAND-MADE LINGERIE —

DICK'S

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE

STEAM AND HYDRAULIC PACKING

In 7-14, and 28lbs boxes.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

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PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By

CHICKERING,

BROADWOOD,

COLLARD & COLLARD,

ALLISON &

HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED

LATEST STYLES

IN

SOFT FELT

AND

STRAW HATS.

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TREATS.

SOFT FELT AND THE

POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE

NEWEST MATERIALS.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PLEASE note we have REMOVED our Office to Mercantile Bank Building, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 5th Floor, MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [330]

TO LET

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT (4 Rooms) at top of Prince's Buildings, from 1st April to 31st October.
Apply—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. [331]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to open the new Cathedral Hall, on MONDAY, JANUARY 31st, at 3.15 p.m., and at 5.30 p.m., the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders and Subscribers will be held. All Members of the congregation, whether Shareholders or not, are cordially invited to attend both in a.m. and p.m.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [332]

PROF. SKLAHE'S SKIS FAREWELL RECITAL

A FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL by special request, will be given by Prof. Sklaher on MONDAY, at the 31st inst., in the St. Andrew's Hall, at 5.30 p.m. A very popular programme will be given as follows:—
I—Weber
Mendelssohn
(a) Invitation to dance
(b) Song
(c) Springing Wheel
(d) Hunting Song
II—Chopin
(a) Polonaise, Op. 26
(b) Nocturne
(c) Mazurka
(d) Military March
III—Rubinstein
(a) Barcarolle
(b) Valse Caprice
(c) Prelude
(d) Campanella. [333]

PUBLIC AUCTION

S.S. "SAI CHOU"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "SAI CHOU" in her present condition as she lies off Sham-shuipo in the Harbour of Hongkong will be sold by Order of the Court—
by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
TUESDAY the 22nd day of February, 1921, at 3 o'clock p.m.
by
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers
at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.
The Ship is a Chinese Ship registered in Canton and her dimensions are approximately as follows:—
Length 111.6 Feet.
Breadth 33 "
Depth 19.6 "
Gross Tonnage 1,188 Tons.
Registered Tonnage 745 Tons.
For Further Particulars and conditions of Sale apply to
F. E. NASH, Esq.,
Solicitor,
8, Queen's Road Central,
or to
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
Duddell Street,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [336]

STEAMERS FOR SALE

Under instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON

Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamers:—
Name of Steamer Gross Tonnage Net Tonnage Built.
Chou Fa 1846 1075 1888
Maula 1790 1100 1904
Wong Koi 1777 1115 1896
TERMS of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BROWN & CO., Singapore; Messrs. BROWN & CO., Ltd., Hongkong; Messrs. MACKINNON & CO., Ltd., Hongkong; and the undersigned.
Sealed Tenders should be lodged with MACKINNON & CO., Ltd., Calcutta. Offers must be in sterling and a deposit equal to Five per cent. of the amount tendered must be made with the Company's Agents at the Port of Call.
Tenders will be opened at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.
MACKINNON & CO.,
1, Strand Road,
CALCUTTA. [334]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENAMORY" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 4th Feb. at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 4th Feb. at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 20 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [335]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MADAME LOTTIE GORDON'S CHARITY CONCERT

THE full FINANCIAL Report will appear in MONDAY'S issue. [337]

NOTICE

FIRMS which have commenced business in Hongkong during 1920 are invited to send a notification to the office of this newspaper before the end of the month for gratuitous inclusion in the forthcoming 59th Annual Issue of THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF CHINA, JAPAN, Etc.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future, if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

IMPORT-EXPORT

GENTLEMAN with large experience in the Import and Export Trade in South China and capable of taking charge of departments, is open for immediate engagement. For further particulars, please communicate with—
Box 397, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [338]

NOTICE

THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE are herewith informed that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Frs. 20 per Share will be paid from FEBRUARY 1st, 1921, on presentation of their certificates at the Head Office, in Paris, and at any of its Agencies.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [339]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

St. George's Building,
Chater Road,
Hongkong.
Telephones No. 210. Telegraphic address: Globe Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st day of February next, Mr. WILLIAM ERIC HALE will take charge of the Company's business in Hongkong as Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [340]

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors. A portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.
Lists may be found at:—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford,
Killy & Walsh,
Montrie,
Wm. Powell Ltd.,
The Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Cricket Club,
Club Lusitano,
Engineers Institute,
Victoria Recreation Club,
Kowloon Cricket Club,
Kowloon Bowling Club,
Peak Club,
Club de Recreation,
Onaigower Club.
M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 16th, 1920. [341]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES will be held on the following dates:—
WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1921.
SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1921.

DERBY DAY.

THURSDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1921.

FANCY DRESS BALL AND SUPPER

(Fancy Dress optional).

TICKETS \$5—PER HEAD INCLUDING SUPPER AND REFRESHMENTS.

(In view of the fact that the accommodation will be limited, and in order to avoid overcrowding, intending patrons are advised to book early). [342]

THE UNITED MOTOR

CO., LTD.

33 and 35 Des Voeux Road,
Operating
EXILE GARAGE Phone 1036.

Cars for Hire and Accessories for Sale.

HONGKONG MOTOR CO.

141, Praya East, Wanchai.

Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.

Sole Agents for

FIRESTONE TYRES

31 & 33 Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.

Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.

We can give you a service second to none.

Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [343]

INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, at FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1921, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, January 28th to FRIDAY, February 4th, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the
KOWLOON LAND INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
General Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [344]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manxins, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1921, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from January 25th to February 7th, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 18th, 1921. [345]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND on Deferred Shares for the year 1920, at the rate of 6/- per Share.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 2/10 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1921, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 19th to February 28th, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 28th, 1921. [346]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Lot 1, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
2	Lot 2, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
3	Lot 3, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
4	Lot 4, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
5	Lot 5, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
6	Lot 6, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
7	Lot 7, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
8	Lot 8, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
9	Lot 9, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
10	Lot 10, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200

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3	Lot 3, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
4	Lot 4, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
5	Lot 5, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
6	Lot 6, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
7	Lot 7, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
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9	Lot 9, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200
10	Lot 10, Ma Tau Kok, in the Colony of Hongkong, bounded on the North by the sea, on the South by the sea, on the East by the sea, and on the West by the sea.	200	100	200	200

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

CONTAINING A L THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS

The Paper to send Home.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINE OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

Unsurpassed as a Liqueur—

delightful to the palate, mellow,

and of Fine Aroma.

As a beverage, most health-

ful and agreeable; an aid to

digestion.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616. [347]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Burnett desire to return thanks for the many expressions of sympathy received in their recent bereavement; also for the floral tributes.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd. C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29TH, 1921.

IS THE SUBMARINE DOOMED?

WHILE we are hearing so much about the controversy in Naval circles as to whether the capital ship has not been rendered "obsolete" by the development of the submarine, it is somewhat startling to be confronted in a recent London paper with a headline in bold type proclaiming: "The Coming Doom of the Submarine" as the outstanding lesson of the Naval war. It is Mr. ARCHIBALD HURD, a well-known writer on naval and mercantile shipping affairs, who tells us that if we take full advantage of the recent developments in scientific research and experiments the submarine will have few terrors for us in the next war, if there is to be a next war; for, so far as can be seen at present, its eventual doom is assured. On the other hand, Mr. DANIELS, Secretary for the Navy of the United States, was recently telling Congress that the submarine has come to stay, unless outlawed by international agreements; and a cable to-day tells us that America, following the lead of the British Admiralty, is having the relative values of capital ships, aircraft and submarines, considered by a committee of experts before the further building of capital ships is authorised.

Interesting statements have recently been made in defence of the big ship. It has been frequently said, or inferred, for instance, that the enemy's submarine campaign against the Grand Fleet failed because the Fleet remained in protected harbours, but the information which has been published since the war includes charts of the movements of the Grand Fleet resembling "nothing so much as a picture of the work of a very industrious spider." The mileage covered was enormous. The figures for the Iron Duke, Lord Jellicoe's Fleet flagship, during the time he was Commander-in-Chief—that is from August

1st, 1914 to the close of 1916—covered 44,880 miles, or a distance almost equivalent to twice the circumference of the globe. Yet not a single one of the Grand Fleet's capital ships was sunk by a submarine during the whole period of four and a half years. It has also been pointed out that the Germans came to attach so little value to submarines in their legitimate sphere that when they met the Grand Fleet off Jutland, Admiral SCHEER's force was not accompanied by any submarines, and from this has been deduced the conclusion that it was evident by that date that the submarines offered little menace to the well-handled battleship or battle-cruiser. Mr. HURD alludes in this connection also, to the enemy's superiority of destroyers, also armed with the torpedo, and he writes: As Admiral SCHEER has stated, 107 torpedoes were fired from these vessels during the battle under advantageous circumstances. How many hit? One; and that vessel was the *Marborough*, a battle line seven and a half miles long. She got back safely to port. So much for the value of the torpedo, whether carried by submarine or destroyer. Admiral Sir DOVSTON STURDEE, the victor in the Falklands battle, recently mentioned in a public speech that during three years with the Grand Fleet he never remembered an occasion when the Grand Fleet was afraid to go to sea because of submarines. It always went to sea when it wanted, and took the necessary precautions.

Admiral Sir PENEY SCOTT, the leading advocate for scrapping the battleships, takes his stand on the contention that constructional defence and destructive effort do not march *pari passu* in their potentiality, but that the latter outstrips the former. Rear-Admiral S. H. HALL, who was in charge of the submarine branch from 1915 to the end of the war, has expressed in the columns of *The Times* his belief that we escaped defeat only because Germany made a wrong use of her submarines. Had she employed her underwater torpedo vessels against the Grand Fleet, and built "a proper fleet" of submarine cruisers for the commerce-destriving campaign, she would, he thinks, have won the war. Yet we find Admiral STURDEE saying that there is not a British Admiral or Officer known to him, who served afloat in the war who would say that we could do away with the battleship. It would be very cheap, he said, to do away with surface ships, but it would be a most deadly thing for the Empire. "We had to consider the enormous trade that was coming to England. Every week during the war 3,000 vessels arrived in England with food, raw materials, and troops, and yet there were those who wanted the men-of-war to be submerged, while merchantmen would be on the surface liable to be attacked. The submarine was a very good offensive weapon, when the torpedo hit, but it was practically no use for defence. If we were to start over again with a submarine fleet we would eventually find ourselves back at the surface fleet. We could not do away with the surface vessel." But this seems travelling rather wide of the question. It was not the battleship that protected commerce during the war so much as the destroyer and the light cruiser, and nobody seriously suggests that these should be scrapped yet. The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that so long as one nation builds the capital ship as well as the submarine, so must others do so, and in this connection we cannot disregard the moral to be drawn from the Falklands fight in which we sank the German squadron and maintained our command of the sea.

Women are to be employed as conductors and ticket sellers on the Canton-Samsui railway.
A passenger was killed and several injured by a collision on the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway on the 26th inst.
We are asked to announce that there will be no performance of "The Mollusc" at the Helena May Institute on Monday, January 31st.—ADVT.

At the Unveiling of the War Memorial at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Sunday, at 10.30 a.m., a collection will be made for Queen Mary's Home for Disabled Men.

The Ministry of Finance of the Military Government (says the *Canton Times*) has called upon the Sincere Company to account for the \$300,000 it has deposited with the concern. The Sincere Company is proving to the Ministry with documentary evidence that the \$300,000 had been drawn by the Dr. Chen Chia-tao, Minister of Finance of the Military Government between March and October

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]

FAMOUS AIRSHIP DAMAGED
DESTROYERS SENT TO ASSIST IT.

LONDON, January 20th.
Bad landing at midnight damaged the engines and propellers of the famous airship "R 34" which was blown out by a strong wind to the North Sea, a hundred miles east-north-east of Spurn Point. Two destroyers were despatched to assist it. At mid-day a wireless message from the destroyers reports that the airship is now returning to the base at slow speed. There were no casualties. The airship has reached the coast of Lincolnshire.

DYE EXPORTS.

RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.
LONDON, January 20th.
It is officially announced that the restrictions on the export of dyes are being removed on February 1st.

THE O'CALLAGHAN CASE.
STOWAWAY'S SECRET
DEPARTURE.

NEW YORK, January 20th.
It is rumoured that Mr. O'Callaghan has left secretly for Ireland.

ADMIRALTY CHANGE.

MR. WALTER LONG'S SUCCESSOR.
LONDON, January 20th.
The Times says that Lord Lee will succeed Mr. Walter Long at the Admiralty.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, January 20th.
M. Clemenceau has arrived here. He is staying at Government House.

BOMBAY MILL HANDS ON
STRIKE AGAIN.

BOMBAY, January 20th.
The hands at the Koloroor Mill have again come out on strike.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE

CALCUTTA, January 20th.
As they did not receive a reply to their petition for a redress of their grievances, including a demand for increase of wages, the tramwaymen have struck. No cars are running.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

SENATOR HARDING'S VIEWS OF
ITS TRUE FUNCTION.

NEW YORK, January 20th.
Senator Harding, in a letter to the Service organ *Our Navy*, says that the Navy is the Great Wall of America. The Navy that is almost good enough will be finally more costly to the safety of the United States than no Navy at all. America did not want a Navy for conquest. "We would all like," says the President-elect, "reduced armaments, but as long as there is need for national defence we must maintain a Navy."

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG SHIP CONTROVERSY.

ECHO IN UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 20th.
The controversy in the British Press regarding the disputed utility of capital ships has caused a reperussion in the United States, the Secretary of Navy, Mr. Daniels, having instructed the drawing up of an expert report upon the comparative values of capital ships, aircraft and submarines.
The New York papers are of opinion that the report should be considered before Congress authorizes further building of capital ships.

MR. DE VALERA IN FRANCE
INTERVIEWED BY PARIS PAPER.

PARIS, January 20th.
Mr. De Valera is in France, according to *L'Ouvrier*, which publishes an interview with the Sinn Féin leader, whom the interviewer addressed throughout as "Monseigneur le President."
Mr. De Valera is represented as saying that he returned because he is awaiting a real definite peace, but he distrusts Mr. Lloyd George's peace offers. He said Dominion status was impossible in Ireland, as there was no comparison between the historic relationship of England and Ireland, and the relations of England with the Dominions.

DIRECT ACTION?

BRITISH LABOURITES POSTPONE
DIVISION.

LONDON, January 20th.
The National Labour Conference to-day postponed until February 23rd its decision to take direct action if the Government does not accept its unemployment proposals.

LATEST CABLES.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

CRITICISM OF FRENCH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, January 20th.
The optimism regarding the outcome of the Paris Conference is waning. Considerable surprise is expressed in London regarding the new French proposals. It is pointed out that whereas, on the most optimistic estimate, German exports amount to seventeen milliard gold marks annually, M. Doumer's suggestion would involve payment of forty-two annuities of twelve milliards. The basis on which the committee of experts will proceed will be Belgium's compromise proposals, namely, to fix the amount of annuities, which may be increased according to Germany's capacity, without determining the number of annuities.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCES.

PARIS, January 20th.
The Allied Ministers spent the day in individual conferences with a view to evolving a practical satisfactory scheme in regard to the reparations problem.

BRITISH AND FRENCH POINTS OF
VIEWS.

PARIS, January 20th.
The afternoon's sitting of the conference produced speeches from Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand presenting the respective British and French views of the reparations question.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on Great Britain's equal desire with the other Allies to make Germany pay to the uttermost farthing, but pointed out the uselessness of expecting more than the circumstances would enable Germany to pay.

M. Briand disagreed with the suggestion of a Boulogne Conference until they had reached a definite agreement in regard to the extent and manner of Germany's capacity to pay. The French desired the Reparations Commission to fix the total amount of the Allies' claim even if it produced an apparently extravagant total. France could always make sacrifices.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Allies meant to stand together until reparation had been made. He referred to the varying claims of Great Britain and France to consideration—the former through bearing the greatest financial burden during the war, and the latter owing to the immense losses for which it was absolutely admitted she had first claim on German payments. The British Premier showed how Germany could pay easily enough within her own borders, but she could not export foreign. If the Allies seized her railways and doubled the charges, they would be paid in paper marks, which were useless outside the frontier. Germany could only pay by exports. If imports were restricted too much she would be unable to find the necessary raw materials. He insisted that there was a margin between which Germany was unable to pay. He was willing that the agreement reached by the Boulogne, Spa and Brussels experts be replaced by new proposals, but he strongly deprecated an adjournment, because the Allies and the world urgently wanted a definite statement. A speedy settlement was more important than an ideal one. He regarded M. Doumer's scheme as morally justifiable but impracticable. The Allies must agree on Germany's capacity and use all their authority to try and compel Germany to put herself into a position to pay. She was not doing so. Her revenue did not approximate her expenditure. She was not imposing taxation to anything like the same extent as the Allies, and the latter must see that Germany at least did so.

M. Briand, following, said French public opinion could not accept an *a priori* argument that the Treaty was impossible of fulfilment. Experts said the present was an unfortunate moment to fix the maximum reparation amount, but French opinion accepted that solution but was not prepared to abate expectations to the limits of the Boulogne agreement without further proof of facts. France favoured annuities for three or four years but insisted that if Germany's prosperity increased, France should share the results within Treaty limits. He pointed out the difference between sixty-five billion francs receivable by France under the Boulogne agreement and twenty-five billion of foreign debt which would not suffice to repair the devastated regions. Experts could estimate Germany's present capacity but not her future capacity. He urged fixing the annuities now and a reconsideration of the total liabilities.

At a later conference, to-day, the Belgian representatives sought to find an Anglo-French compromise, but doubt is expressed if an agreement will be reached by the week-end. Otherwise it is expected that a further conference of experts will be held at Brussels and a definite decision given on their report by the Allied Conference to take place in London in February.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS.

PARIS, January 20th.
After a long afternoon sitting of the Conference, it was decided to appoint a committee of experts to investigate certain aspects of the reparations question before the subject is finally dealt with. The committee is to report to-morrow. Mr. Kogonori, of Japan's representative in the committee.

BANK-RATE.

NO CHANGE.

LONDON, January 20th.
The expectations of a reduction in the Bank rate have not been realised, no change having occurred.

LATEST CABLES.

FORTUNE FOR MR. WINSTON
CHURCHILL.WILL HE GO TO COLONIAL
OFFICE?

LONDON, January 20th.
The *Daily Mail* says that Mr. Winston Churchill inherits a fortune from Lord Vane-Tempest involving a large estate in Ireland from which the annual income is some thousands. The opinion is expressed that this may influence Mr. Winston Churchill's future career.

EARLIER CABLES.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

NO CHANGE AT WAR OFFICE YET.

LONDON, January 20th.
Reuter learns that Lord Milner will continue at the Colonial Office till the end of the second week in February. Meanwhile Mr. Churchill remains at the War Office, to which no appointment is likely to be made till Mr. Lloyd George returns from Paris. The suggestion in a morning paper that Col. Amery is not desirous of serving under Mr. Churchill as the Colonial Office is discredited in well-informed quarters.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONVENTION.PROGRESS IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES.

LONDON, January 20th.
The twelve months in which the Government were required to carry out the obligations under the Washington Labour Conference expired to-day.

The International Labour Office issues an account of the state of legislation in regard to the same in the various countries. This shows that Canada has referred the Convention's recommendations to the provincial authorities, and the Federal Parliament is considering the matter next Session.

In France a Bill regarding the employment of women, before and after childbirth has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The remaining conventions are being examined by the Deputies on the Labour Commission.

In Germany the Federal Cabinet is examining legislative measures on this subject. In Great Britain, a Bill has been passed in regard to juvenile employment and women's night-work. The Government intends to legislate for an eight-hour day.

In India, the convention's recommendations have been examined by the Government, and proposals will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council.

In Japan, Bills have been prepared, and it is expected that all the conventions will be ratified within the next session.

In South Africa the principle of hours laid by the Convention has been accepted by the Government and a Bill prepared. Australia is not mentioned.

SOVIET AUTOCRACY.

M. KRASSIN ADMITS CHARGES.

LONDON, January 20th.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, on behalf of the Labour Party, wrote to M. Krassin on November 19th, specifying a series of severe disciplinary measures by the Soviet authorities against persons who gave the British Labour Delegation information during the Delegation's visit to Russia. Mr. Henderson invited the observations of the Soviet Government on the subject.

M. Krassin replied on December 28th admitting Mr. Henderson's charges, but denying that the treatment was associated with the British Delegation's visit. He pointed out that the Soviet had never disguised its so-called unconstitutional methods in its struggle against a counter-revolution, but the Soviet was absolutely entitled to entertain any attempt to exercise influence on its internal policy or to give any undertaking as a condition of foreign support.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

GREECE AND TURKEY TO BE
REPRESENTED.

ATHENS, January 20th.
M. Rhyllis will represent Greece at the conference. The invitation has created a favourable impression here and at Constantinople.

TURKEY TO ATTEND.

LONDON, January 20th.
Reuter understands that Turkey has signified willingness to attend the Near East Conference in London mentioned in the message of the 20th inst.

EX-KAISER AS WITNESS.

IN A LIBEL ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.
The *Zuidnederlandsche Nieuwsblad* is summing up the ex-Kaiser as a witness in a libel action brought against the paper by a German resident named Reiberbarmann, who it is alleged has been using a visit to Amsterdam, described "Steward and Private Secretary to His Majesty, William, the Second at the Chateau Dorn" and offering for sale pictures and furniture belonging to the ex-Kaiser.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW BOND ISSUE.

NEW YORK, January 20th.
The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued 64 per cent bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 at 92½ maturing in fifteen years. The issue has been underwritten by the Kuhn-Loeb and associate companies.

KEY INDUSTRIES.

SHIPPING PENALISED.

LORD INCHCAPE'S CRITICISM.

In his speech to the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the P. & O. Company on December 8th, Lord Inchcape, commenting upon what he described as the fallacy of setting up "key" industries, said he could not understand why shipping, so far from being regarded as a key industry, was especially penalised under the excess profits duty, nor why the manufacture of magnetos should be regarded as a key industry, and agriculture, the only indispensable industry, should not. The truth of the matter lay in the paradox that it was just as accurate to say there are no key industries as to say that every industry is a key industry. The logical outcome of the agitation over key industries was, he said, that Great Britain should only manufacture goods of the raw materials and ingredients of which are to be found within the British Isles, for, at any rate, within the British Empire, for to that fantastic conclusion the key industry argument inevitably led. The only real service which the Government could render would be to leave the weather-beaten strength of British trade to fight its own battles in its own way.

National prosperity was impossible when exposed to such recurrent menaces to basic industries. If this country was not to become a second Holland we must have industrial peace. The British workman was more advantageously placed than any other body of workmen on earth, but his benefits would be worth nothing if he did not pull his weight and restrain the wild men who were striving to wreck him. With the unions restricting output to the level of the least efficient worker, and controlled by advocates of continuous war between employer and employed, the industrial outlook was as grave as it could be. Industrial peace was becoming for us a question of national ruin or national salvation. Without harder work and a durable concord between Labour and Capital they would never be able to break the hopeless chase of wages after prices, which made it impossible for our would-be customers to buy our goods. A year of stabilised wages would recover in trade all that we yielded up during the war. Without that trade the days of our commercial and financial supremacy were numbered.

COMMERCIAL LIBERTY NEEDED.
He was, he continued, an unrepentant Free Trader, and he was convinced that the country's need was, more than ever, commercial liberty, without the obstruction of tariffs or bureaucratic meddling. Economic laws must assert themselves. Foreign nations might be able to supply more cheaply than we could supply ourselves. France might, and Germany with the low mark rate, would certainly be a competitor. Protection as a remedy would be worse than the disease. We had to get back to sound economics and to our gold standard if these islands were to maintain their position in the world. The Government could greatly help the nation to get once more on the straight and narrow path of sound economics by refusing to have anything to do with Protection, by freeing industry from control, and by abolishing the excess profits tax—which was exhausting all reserves and preventing fresh developments—and by balancing its expenditure and income.

Before the war 40 per cent of our exports went to Europe, and neither we nor any of the Allies, nor any of the States that our joint victory had brought into precarious existence, would be prosperous and stable until the economic recovery was general and included both the vanquished and the victors. One and all would revive from the war in proportion as Germany and Austria and Russia and Hungary revived. One reason for the depression of British industry was the absence of Continental demand. It was something to be glad that we were at last making a beginning towards the resumption of the ex-Griffin, but much more would have to be done if Europe was to find its feet. For five years, Europe produced merely to destroy. As a consequence, Europe and the world were poorer. The wealth destroyed was now represented by paper obligations from the various Governments, which meant from the people themselves. Interest on this debt could only be paid by taxation, and taxation could only be paid by production. Failing which there must ensue bankruptcy, partly or wholly, repudiation.

THE UNEMPLOYED IMPASSE.
We had, he continued, got into a position where higher wages and shorter hours, were everywhere demanded, yet unemployment was increasing and the Government were starting relief works at the expense of the taxpayer. Men who were not allowed by the unions to take employment at a world economic wage the Government proposed to support out of the Consolidated Fund. The whole system was wrong and was bound to end in disaster. Nothing which those who had charge of great undertakings could do would achieve success if cardinal principles were disregarded, and their financial industrial, and labour difficulties would be surmounted only if they steered a safe and prudent course.

Alluding to his purchase and resale of the Government standard ships, Lord Inchcape said he had been asked by the Government to dispose also of the ex-German steamers, and had considered it his duty to do so in order to relieve the Government of the possible necessity of running them themselves. He had sold twenty-three of the ex-enemy vessels and hoped soon to dispose of the balance. While many of the more recently built cargo vessels were excellent in every way, the German passenger ships were far below the British standard. His experience had led him to the conclusion that the shipbuilders of this country had nothing to learn from Germany in ship construction.

REDUCED SHIPPING
FREIGHTS.

VIEWS IN JAPAN.

Referring to the intimation from the headquarters of the Oriental Freight Conference in London lowering the freight rates from Japan to Europe by 25 per cent, the *Japan Advertiser* says:—

At present the rate on general cargo is 100 shillings, so that it will be lowered to 75 shillings. Owing to the great fall in the exchange value of the pound sterling, the new rate works out at only about 130. This is only a little higher than the rate charged before the war, which was 125. It is believed that the reduction is not pleasing to the Japanese companies. In the present condition of the financial situation they do not expect any increase in shipments, even if the freight rates are greatly lowered. In their view the present decision will only make their position more difficult. They point, however, that the British shipping companies stand in a different position, and that the cutting of rates will give Great Britain the advantage of reduced import prices. But the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will reduce the rate on Japan sugar to begin with the *Himalaya* Mers sailing from Yokohama on January 20th, and similar steps will also be taken by the other companies concerned.

OTHER CURTAINMENTS.—The reduction of freight rates from Japan to Europe comes after curtailing on several other lines. From January 10th the rate on beans from Shanghai to Europe has been lowered from 165 to 80 shillings and that on sesame from 90 to 100 shillings. In accordance with a decision reached towards the end of last year, the Eastern Freight Conference has also reduced the rate on Java sugar to only 32 guilders from this month, a reduction of 25 guilders compared with 57 guilders quoted at the end of last year. Some time ago the Pacific Freight Conference lowered the rates on green peas, seeds, peanuts, rice, oils, and fertilizers from 7 to 66. In view of the fact that companies outside the Conference were undercharging them, the reduction has lately been extended to all other goods, the rates on which have been decreased by between 15 and 25 per cent.

THE REDUCTIONS OF CONVENTIONAL freight rates, of course, presupposes the decline on the open freight market which has become weaker, with a falling off in the shipments of Australian wheat, South American grain, Chilean nitrate, and North American coal. There has accordingly been a universal fall in freight rates during the past week. The latest quotations stand at 100 shillings for wheat from Dairen to Europe, 37s. 6d. for cereals from the River Plate to Europe, \$4.50 for coal from Hampton-road to Rotterdam, and about 60 shillings for nitrate from Chile to England. The depression of the shipping market, a great many more noticeable. There is scarcely any business, but the nominal quotation for coal from Moji to Yokohama, a standard for freight rates in this country, is ¥1.80, as compared with about ¥2.30 quoted at the end of last year. The rate on beans from Dairen to Yokohama stands at about 15 yen. There has been a further increase in the number of tied-up ships, and their total tonnage is now estimated at about 100,000 tons.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS ONLY.—With the greater depression of the freight market, a decline of between 10 and 20 per cent has occurred on the charter market where the quotations even previously left scarcely any margin for profit. There has been no transaction whatever, and quotations are only nominal. They are ¥3.80 for the round-the-world service, and ¥4.50 for the service east of Alexandria, and about ¥3.50 is quoted for a round trip to North America, and about ¥3 for the near-sea service.

A bold attempt to force up freight quotations on a worldwide scale is reported to be contemplated by Mr. Naokiichi Kaseki, managing director of the Kokusai Kaisha Kaisha and general manager of Messrs. Sumitani & Co., Kobe. According to the Chugai Shoyen, he has sent a telegraphic representation to the shipping men of London that about 25 per cent of the world's mercantile tonnage be tied up so that freight rates can be raised to a reasonable level. This proposal has at the same time been made to the shipping companies of this country, and it is said that the matter is now under consideration by the Japan Shipowners' Union in Kobe which includes among its members all the leading shipping concerns of the country.

WILL THE PRINCE RIDE IN
A RACE?

AUSTRALIAN GIFT AS HIS MOUNT.

The Prince of Wales may carry his own racing colours in the Grand Military Steeplechase at Sandown on March 11th. He is anxious to ride Kinkirk, the gelding which was presented to him during his visit to Australia, and his friends are no less eager to see him compete over the "sticks."

Kinkirk, which is the Prince's first racehorse, is at present in the Epsomby district, where he is being accustomed in the hands of rough-riders. The horse is still in a highly nervous condition after his long journey, and is hardly fit yet to be ridden by anybody.

Even if the Prince himself is unable to ride the horse at Sandown, it will almost certainly be entered for the meeting. The story of how Kinkirk came into his possession is not without interest. He happened to be staying with Mr. J. M. Niall, his late owner, in New South Wales on the day the gelding won one of Australia's biggest hurdle races. At his host's advice the Prince backed it, and won nearly £50, and Mr. Niall then asked his visitor to accept the horse. It is a sure jumper, and has won a large number of races in Australia.

A racing victory for the Prince of Wales would be immensely popular. He takes something more than an academic interest in the sport, for he is himself a daring horseman. In several informal races during his tour Australian jockeys were asked to find that the Prince had such an excellent seat, and the orthodox crack of the professional.

"SECRET" GERMAN ARMY.

POLICE DISCOVERIES.

A communique issued by the Berlin Police Prefecture announces the discovery in Berlin, of a secret military organisation. Companies of the "Provisional Volunteer" Regiment Six, which was nominally disbanded, have been kept together in the disguise of various sporting, swimming, dining, and literary clubs and co-ordinated as an "emergency regiment." Proof that this body possessed arms or kept up military training has not been obtained. In the course of domiciliary searches made in connection with the affair the police found the statutes of a branch of the illegal Escherich organisation (Orghesch). The branch was founded on September 6th last and called itself "The Berlin Home League." Among the signatories of the statutes were a number of ex-officers, some of them bearers of very war medals. Captain Bostelmann, according to the official police version this officer has tried to avoid arrest.

A somewhat different account of the affair is given by the reactionary paper *Tag*. Here it is stated that Bostelmann never made any concealment of his plans, that his club arose out of the feeling of comradeship among the "volunteers," and that the members "repeatedly declared their willingness in case of need to place themselves at the disposal of the Government as a guard." Bostelmann and thirty-one of his friends were arrested a couple of days ago, but after being questioned by the police were all liberated on the same evening. A few hours later Bostelmann was again cited to the Prefecture, but meanwhile, in consequence of "continued molestation and supervision by the police," he had decided, his lawyer intimated, to present himself as soon as a regular warrant was issued against him.

The same paper states that similar measures have been taken against the "Self-Protection Organisations," in Mecklenburg, the "Young German Order," in Hesse, and similar associations in other parts of the country. In the official communique it is stated that "the police are far from attaching to these organisations discovered an exaggerated importance, which might give rise to political anxieties." Their action is based merely on the circumstance that such organisations are, as a matter of fact, illegal, and consequently cannot be tolerated.

"CIVIL GUARD" IN BAVARIA.

Perhaps it is not a mere coincidence that the tripping-up of Bostelmann and his co-generals in Northern Germany should synchronise with decisive measures on the part of the Government in Bavaria. Civil Guard (Einwohnerwehr). The Bavarian Minister-President von Kahr has just been in Berlin, where he had the opportunity of stating his case to General Nolte, head of the Inter-Allied Military Mission, and Lord D'Abernon, the British Ambassador. General Malin, head of the British Military Mission, and General Bingham, chairman of the Military Disarmaments Commission, have been at Munich during the past few days, presumably in connection with the same matter. Indeed, Bavarian papers have printed a good deal about General Malin's interview with Kahr, who, besides being the founder of the Orghesch, is also the Landeshauptmann of the Einwohnerwehr, with the Majority Socialist leader, Auer, and with other persons prominent in political life at Munich. They also hint volitionally, if vaguely, that these discussions have revealed a conciliatory feeling on both sides, and that with some modifications, the Einwohnerwehr may be allowed to continue, at any rate for the present.

This question, which at one time looked like having a disruptive influence in Germany, is rather complex. In essence, it is much more an internal than an external one, since the Einwohnerwehr could be no immediate danger to the Allies or any of Germany's neighbours. Some time ago it became evident that the Central Government here would really welcome general disarmament if it could be carried out without serious friction. The reasons for this attitude are obvious. Whether on the Right or Left, armed organisations threaten the life of the existing Central Government and the unity of the German nation. The could also be said of the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr and the Orghesch, which are definitely monarchist in tone, if not in avowed policy. On the other hand, it was always a difficult problem how the Central Government could coerce Bavaria if that State was defiant, as it seemed to have every determination to be.

As seen from here, Bavaria seems to have less excuse than any other part of Germany for maintaining these irregular military bodies, and the bombastic parades and reviews of the Einwohnerwehr in Munich look very much like dangerous bravado, which might have serious consequences if it were not promptly stopped. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that, in consequence of one of the grave tactical mistakes of Moscow, Munich was the one town in Germany to have a real and thorough experience of what Bolshevik domination means, and it is only natural if the Bavarians are anxious to have a broad margin of security against a repetition of that ordeal. Nor is it to be wondered at if such a repetition appears more likely to them, than it does to the disinterested spectator, to whom Bavaria now seems the least promising field for Bolshevik ringings in all Central Europe.—*Telegraph*.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

The Dennistons Players presented a sprightly farce at the Theatre Royal last night, entitled, "Up in Mabel's Room." It was another American bedroom play, based on the rather well-worn theme that a woman likes best a man whose past is not all that it would be.

The piece was well dressed and staged and the company carried it through with vigour to the satisfaction of a large audience. To-night the farce, "Please get Married" will be presented.



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Are you liverish?

A common accompaniment of "liverishness" is a feeling of despondency and irritability. Little things that ordinarily would not disturb you get magnified out of all proportion to their importance. Perhaps you have throbbing headaches or blurred vision. Or you may be troubled with biliousness and depression. All this comes about because the liver is not doing its work properly. What is wanted is an effective liver corrective and tonic, and there is no better help for a tired and overworked liver and stomach than Mother Seigel's Syrup, made from the medicinal extracts of more than ten varieties of roots, barks and leaves. Just 30 drops in water, taken after meals, will make all the difference in your well-being. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup for yourself and prove its worth.

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

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AID FOR LARGE FAMILIES. NEW FRENCH SCHEME.

A very important Congress, which has a significant bearing on social peace in France, and will not be without interest for other countries as present grappling with "after-war" problems, was held at Lille last month. It was a Congress of Family Associations, and its primary object was to encourage parents of large families not by fine words, but by practical help. The war and the dear living crisis have served to draw attention to the unequal struggle in which a workman who has a number of children to rear is engaged. It is right that a married workman with no children or a bachelor should earn as much as the father of children and upward. The French industrial world has replied that it is not just; and to make things better for the fathers of large families employers have instituted what is called a "surplus family wage." Chambers of compensation are started in the districts. Each employer contributes to the fund in accordance with the number of his employees, and it is from this fund the surplus family wage is made up. One advantage of this arrangement is that it is not to the interest of an employer to give work to a bachelor rather than to a workman who has a family, since the cost of providing the extra wages does not fall upon him alone.

M. Isaac, Minister of Commerce, inaugurated the national assembly of forty-two funds at Lille. It is in the textile industry that the scheme has made great headway. At Roubaix and Tourcoing, a workman receives 3fr. a day extra for each child, and 2fr.50 a month if he has three children. Workmen who are fathers of families have the satisfaction of knowing that the doors of workshops which were closed to them are now open, and that they are recompensed in proportion to their social value. This work of social justice is increasing in France. In the mechanical industry alone in Paris the supplementary wage is computed at 15,000,000fr. a year.

THE TEN DEMANDMENTS.

The following "Ten Demandments" are said to be hanging conspicuously in a salmon-canning establishment in Stevenson, Western Canada. They are full of suggestion to employers in all sorts of of business:—

- 1.—Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.
- 2.—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.
- 3.—Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay, if you increase my profits.
- 4.—You owe so much to yourself you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shops.
- 5.—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.
- 6.—Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.
- 7.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.
- 8.—It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.
- 9.—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but one for my dollars.
- 10.—Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON THE BRAIN MENTAL PICTURES OF AN ASSAILANT.

A strange theory was advanced last month in a case heard at the Old Bailey, whether a person who had been violently attacked would have imprinted on his brain a "photograph" of his assailant, even though he lost consciousness after the attack.

A police surgeon expressed the opinion that this would be the case, and that the assailant could easily be identified afterwards.

The defending counsel ridiculed the idea, and pointed to the fact that the injured man had asked to be allowed to rest before trying to recall details of the attack.

During a remarkable murder case in the Harpurhey district of Manchester, many years ago, a photograph of the dead girl's eyes was taken in the hope that the outlines of her murderer's face would be focussed, but the attempt failed.

20-MILES GOLF MATCH.

A remarkable golf match, which resulted in the winning of a wager, was played across country in Wales recently.

The participants in the contest were Mr. Raymond Thomas and Mr. Rupert Phillips, well known Cardiff dockmen and members of Radyr and Southerndown Golf Clubs, and they played over a distance of twenty miles, from the first tee at Radyr to the last green at Southerndown, in 608 strokes.

The wager was that, playing alternate strokes and adhering strictly to the rules of golf, the distance could not be covered in less than 1,200 strokes.

Incidents in the contest included:—

- Visits to two thick woods and a morass.
- Wading knee-deep in water to cross a river.
- Jumping a hedge "at the double" when chased by a bull.
- Twenty balls were lost during the match, which was won in sixteen hours, inclusive of time for refreshment.



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[23-23]



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The Great Corn Loosener of the Age.

Never Fails. Painless.

A corn is a small, raised, and painful growth on the skin, between two toes. It is caused by the friction of the shoe and the pressure of the foot.

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LOST—BRUNK FUR COLLAR with

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"A. B." Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

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Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

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GERMANY TO PAY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LATEST
PRONOUNCEMENT.
INSTALLMENT SYSTEM.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post recently wrote as follows:

A pronouncement just made by Mr. Lloyd George to a special correspondent of the Paris Press in London on the reparations question will go far to clear away profound doubts universally felt here as to the possibility of England's weakening on a question of such vital importance to France, which must be settled in the near future. The interview has already made, I find, a very favourable impression in wide circles.

"There is nothing in the world that could be so serious either for the French point of view or that of England as a weakening of the friendship between France and England," said Mr. Lloyd George. "I have never thought otherwise, and I believe it entirely and absolutely."

The interview then raised the question of reparations, and said it was thought in France that he (the British Prime Minister) was combating the French view. That was the French impression, rightly or wrongly.

"I say wrongly," interrupted Mr. Lloyd George. "Since you brought up this essential point for you and essential also for us—for it is evident that the more France receives the more England will receive—I will tell you what I think. Germany must pay all she can. But how much! Have you a figure? I say to you: 'Fix it.' Why do I say that? To please Germany! Who can believe that?"

"Listen," continued the Premier. "I was a lawyer before I became a politician. When I came face to face with the debtor I had two courses to take. I could sell him up house, furniture, and all to get the last penny out of him and risk getting nothing, or very nearly nothing, or I could say to him: 'You owe us so much. How much can you pay down, and then how much in a year and how much in ten years?' This second method was the better one, and it is the one I advise in regard to Germany."

"But," persisted the interviewer, "supposing the debtor pretended to have nothing, and showed you his empty pockets to prove it, would you give way to him if you were sure he was tricking you?"

Mr. Lloyd George smiled at the idea of Germany's pockets being empty, and he replied: "Would I take the debtor's word without checking it? No, everything must be investigated, checked, valued, fixed; therefore, I come back to the same words: 'Fix it. Let us fix it. And when we have fixed what Germany has got to pay you will find England standing close by France to see that Germany pays.'"

"You mean that!"

"Yes."

"And if it is necessary Mr. Lloyd George will place both hands on the table alongside those of the French Prime Minister?"

"Yes."

"And I may say that France is wrong if she fears that she will fail to have the co-operation of Great Britain in this matter of reparations which is so essential to her?"

"Say it," replied Mr. Lloyd George. "I believe I have borne testimony not merely by words but by action to my friendship and my admiration for the French democracy. We have fought side by side and conquered together, and we are not going to repudiate in the making of peace that past to which my heart is attached. In return, do not let the French think I have become an enemy because I speak as a business man and a realist. Between friends one must say the truth and defend the one against the other, the system that appears to be best to adopt for the common interest. And once a decision has been taken—"

"Shoulder to shoulder!"

"Yes, shoulder to shoulder!"

GERMAN DISARMAMENT. WARNING TO REACTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, January 28th.

Returning to the question of German disarmament, the official *Paris Press* writes: "Behind the Bavarian Civil Guard there are Ludendorff and the whole of the old German Imperial General Staff. If there is no danger of a purely local police guard suddenly being incorporated into the German Government, the Reichswehr, let the German Government destroy the scientific organisation, through to the last detail, which links up the Militia to the German regular army, and then France will not take umbrage at these formations."

The journal emphasises the growing conviction that the French and British Governments "can and must agree on all the details of the disarmament of Germany."

Further condemnation of the German Government's refusal to disarm is voiced in the German Press. The *Berliner Volkszeitung* forecasts complete accord between France and Great Britain on the question of disarmament, as on so many other subjects, and enjoins the German Government not to build too much on the alleged divergence of views between the two Allied Powers.

The *Preussische* strongly takes to task the Minister of the Interior, Herr Koch, for opposing the disbandment of the local guard at Bremen, albeit requested by the citizens of that city. The journal says that this is the highwater mark of the present Government's reactionary policy. "The pseudo-Democrat Koch," it adds, "is openly threatening Bremen with the executive power of the Empire, if the local guard, which is contrary to the SpA Agreement, is dissolved." *French Wire*.

WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR?

Adopt the Popular Beneficial "Harlene Hair-Drill."

1,000,000 Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Outfits FREE TO ALL.

If you are troubled about the condition of your hair, if it is thin, falling out, or if you are suffering from dandruff, or if you are suffering from itching scalp, or if you are suffering from any other hair trouble, then you should at once adopt the popular beneficial "Harlene Hair-Drill." It is the only hair treatment that is guaranteed to give you a full, healthy, and beautiful head of hair.

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Dear Sirs:—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-Fold Gift Certificate as described above. I enclose 6 stamps to cover postage to my part of the world. "Foreign stamps accepted."

NOTE TO WRITERS:—Write your full name and address clearly on a separate piece of paper, put the stamp on it, and send it to Edward's Hairline.

Hongkong Daily Press.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HOBSANG"	Sun.	30th Jan.	D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KINGSING"	Sun.	30th Jan.	D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"NAMSANG"	Tues.	1st Feb.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Tues.	1st Feb.	D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Wed.	2nd Feb.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	4th Feb.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Japan, Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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CALCUTTA LINE.

"NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, Feb. 1st, 2 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENARVOY"	—	Des Hongkong
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	—	10th Feb.
M.V. "GLENBANDA"	—	14th Feb.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	—	20th Feb.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	about 12nd Feb.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARA"	about 1st Mar.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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And under the Company's management:—
Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
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For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 27th.

Waco, Chinese str., 245 tons, Capt. Chan Kung Shing, from K. O. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po Sang.

January 28th.

Bolton Castle, British str., 5,226 tons, Capt. Howe, from Manila, with a general cargo.—D. & Co.

Bushu Maru, Japanese str., 1,922 tons, Capt. Hayashi, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.

Chihli, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Clare, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Glenamoy, British str., 4,356 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hai Hong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. W. O. Passmore, from Pocehoo and Coast, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Haiyang, British str., 1,368 tons, Capt. Walker, from Sourabaya, with sugar.—J.O.L.

Hydranga, British str., 561 tons, Capt. J. E. Drummond, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.

Kashin Maru, Japanese str., 1,425 tons, Capt. Takesoni, from Mororan.—M.B.K.

Kong Ping, Chinese str., 1,743 tons, Capt. Hanson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Lake Farmington, American str., 1,634 tons, Capt. Mansfield, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Mogami Maru, Japanese str., 1,338 tons, Capt. Inoye, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—M.B.K.

Nippon, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. Freer, from Canton.—B. & S.

Togo Maru, Japanese str., 1,477 tons, Capt. Nakamura, from Matsuyama, with coal.—M.B.K.

Tomashima Maru, Japanese str., 1,430 tons, Capt. Miyazaki, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Haihong, on January 28th:—Mr. Bergmann, Mr. Rogner, Mr. Charlotte, Mr. J. P. Anderson.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia left Kobe on January 27th, and was due at Nagasaki yesterday at mid-day.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru (American line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki and Shanghai on January 28th, and is expected here on February 3rd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Liabon Maru (Hamburg line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on January 27th, and is expected here on February 9th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Alberca (Admiral line), due about January 31st.

Autolichus, due March 11th.

Bombay Maru, from Calcutta, due January 30th.

Dunera (E. & O.), from Singapore, due January 31st, about 8 a.m.

Duguesse (Barber line), from New York, due about February 2nd.

Eldridge (Admiral line), due about February 23rd.

Elpenor, due March 20th.

Empress of Russia, from Vancouver, due February 5th.

Euromachus, due March 3rd.

Jason, due March 10th.

Kilano Maru, from London, due March 2nd.

Leather Castle, due February 11th.

Lohore (P. & O.), from Singapore, due February 3rd, about 8 a.m.

Mishima Maru, from London, due February 1st.

Pauline (Admiral line), due March 7th.

Protetla (Blue Funnel line), from Yokohama, due January 29th.

Pyrrhus, due March 31st.

Satsuma (Barber line), from New York, due about February 15th.

Shamyo Maru (T.K.E.), due January 30th.

Taiwan Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due February 23rd.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due February 14th.

Telegraph (Blue Funnel), due February 15th.

Telegraph (Blue Funnel), due April 15th.

Wakasa Maru, from Liverpool, due March 3rd.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
Serafima Sunday, January 30th, 1921.
Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (10.30 a.m.) (Cathedral Choir). Responses: Feriat, Easter Antiphon, 3 to 8; Psalm, 15 (Kilway).
V. 1, 7 in unison; Te Deum, Oakley in F; Benedictus, Troutbeck in G; Anthem, "O Lord God," Goss; Hymn, 165 (in unison).
4.7. God Save the King. Litany (12 Noon).
Evening (6 p.m.) (Auxiliary Choir). Responses: Feriat; Psalm, 25 (Goss); Wesley Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley.
Hymns, 290, 519, 77. N.E.—Psalm 25, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 16, 21, in unison; Psalm 26, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in unison; Hymns, 336, verses 1, 6, in unison; Hymn 27, verses 1, 4, in unison.
Practices for the Good Friday Oratorio will be held on Thursday, February 10th, and following Thursdays at 6 p.m. Mr. Denman Fuller will be glad to hear from any willing to assist.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MILITARY SERVICES.
Sunday, January 30th, 1921.
8 a.m., Holy Communion, Chaplain's Room.
10.30 a.m., Unveiling of Cathedral War Memorial.
5.45 p.m., Evening Service, Hospital, Bowen Road.
8.45 p.m., Evening Service, Chaplain's Room.

UNION CHURCH (Kennedy Road).
Sunday Services, January 30th.
Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 10, 559, 108, 110; Paraphrase 19; Subject of Sermon, "The Necessity of Christ." Evening Service at 8 p.m. Hymns, 293, 298, 197, 270; Subject of Sermon, "Friendship with God." Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.
MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 28th at 11.31.—Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China, and slightly along the south coast, and over the Philippines.

The northern anti-cyclone has moved eastward and another is probably developing over China.

The monsoon will freshen along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.11 inch against an average of 1.50 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast.
Light variable winds, freshening from N.E. later: fine to cloudy.
N.E. winds, freshening considerably.

Hongkong to Gap Rock.
Formosa Channel.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamou).
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan).

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 28th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.99	30.01	29.99
Temperature	68	63	73
Humidity	68	80	65
Wind Direction	East	calm	West
Force	5	0	2
Weather	c	bmt	c
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 27th, 67.
Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th, 63.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 29th to January 31st, 1921.

	High Water	Low Water
Days of Week or Month	Time	Height

Days of Week or Month	Time	Height
Satur	20 m 1.19	6.0
Sun	20 m 2.14	5.5
Mon	21 m 2.55	5.1
	21 m 3.45	4.6
	21 m 3.56	4.1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
January 29th	7.04	6.08
" 30th	7.03	6.10
" 31st	7.02	6.11
February 1st	7.03	6.12

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANNAH REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1920.

Revised by the Members.
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO AMERICA

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

* TAJIMA MARU Saturday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (British), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.****ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.**

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

For	Steamer	To Sail
BANGKOK	"NINGPO"	On 29th Jan. 11 A.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 29th Jan. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHANGHOH"	On 29th Jan. 11 A.M.
BANGKOK	"CHILIE"	On 29th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGHOH"	On 29th Jan. 11 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"HANYANG"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHUNTIEN"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 1st Feb. 11 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENG TU"	On 1st Feb. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 1st Feb. 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Farnham	SUNDAY, Jan. 30th at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG"	—	Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, Feb. 1st at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. A. E. Stewart	SUNDAY, Feb. 6th at 12 Noon.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers Only

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AGAMEMNON"	—	—	—	—	29th Jan.
"KENTUCKY"	—	—	—	—	1st Mar.

calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG and CANTON, KERR & CO., CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYTON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

[NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,000	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	8,400	16th Feb.	S'pore, Colombo, & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,200	27th Feb.	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ALIPORE"	5,200	14th Mar.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
"DILWARA"	8,400	24th Mar.	do
"KARNATA"	9,000	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	28th Mar.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 13th Feb. Calcutta via S'pore & E'pore.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,100	16th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Cairn, Townsville, Brisbane,
"Calle at D'Ho"			Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	13,000	29th Jan. 9 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
"LAHORE"	5,200	31st Jan.	Shanghai Only.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	1st Feb.	Japan direct.
"DUNERA"	8,400	1st Feb. Noon	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
Let Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Freight Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Gossard & Dovers, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" — — — — Thursday, 10th Feb.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" — — — — Tuesday, 28th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" — — — — Thursday, 3rd Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" — — — — Wednesday, 2nd Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service, stopping at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" — — — — Monday, 7th Feb.

"AFRICA MARU" — — — — Monday, 28th Feb.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"ALASKA MARU" — — — — Middle of February.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"HAMBURG MARU" — — — — Monday, 7th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" — — — — Sunday, 30th Jan.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSHI MARU" — — — — Thursday, 10th Feb.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.**

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	15th Feb.	16th Feb.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares—Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.****T. K. K.**
TOYO KISEN KAISHA**HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO**

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"SHINYO MARU"	12,000	Feb. 7th.
"FUBIA MARU"	9,000	Feb. 24th.
"KORUA MARU"	10,000	March 7th.
"SHIBUBA MARU"	10,000	March 19th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE**HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO**

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTA,

CHUB, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUREOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"REIYO MARU"	18,700	Feb. 15th.
"REIYO MARU"	18,700	March 15th.
"REIYO MARU"	14,000	April 9th.
"REIYO MARU"	14,000	May 15th.

* Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" — 20,000	On or about 8th Feb.
	"CORDILLERE" — 10,000	On or about 24th Feb.
	"CHILI" — 10,000	On or about 18th Mar.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, HINGA, POKE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUZ	"PAUL LECAT" — 20,000	On or about 31st Jan.
PORT SAID	"ARMAND REHIO" 10,000	On or about 20th F.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSHER,Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"ELDRIDGE"	—	About Feb. 28th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	—	About March 15th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	—	About March 21st.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"ABERCOS" (For Manila)	—	About Jan. 29th.
"ABERCOS" (For Portland)	—	About Feb. 7th.
"PAWLET"	—	About Mar. 7th.
"COAXET"	—	About April 4th.

10,000 Tons of Lading loaded to Overland Clearance points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2471 & 2472.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Manukou, 71.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SATSUMA" — — — about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone

AGENTS

5th Floor

2471 & 2472

Hotel Manukou

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CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"
"GABO"February 18th.
February 22nd.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.Agents,
112, Connaught Road Central.

